THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 7. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 257.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

WHO KILLED FREE SUFFRAGE?

This question has been asked very often during the present campaign by the Federal press, and answered with an air of affected triumph, charging Mr. Edwards, *who did not vote at all on the measure*, with having killed it. On Tuesday of last week, however, in the discussion between Mr. Coleman and himself at this place, Mr. Woodfin admitted that this vote would have given the people free suffrage, but that he voted against it in order to kill it, and seemed to rejoice that he had done so.

When the Register again asks the question "Who killed Free Suffrage?" let it tell the truth and say, as he did himself, Nicholas W. Woodfin is the man!

DR. H. P. ALSOPHERT.

The individual whose name heads this article sent us an advertisement some weeks ago with the caption "Ear and Eye," promising to pay the bill immediately, if we would publish it. We complied with his request, and forwarded the bill; but the Doctor has neglected his promise. This private note is to inform him that if the money is not received at an early day we shall say something about it publicly.

GOOD!—HIT HIM AGAIN.—In a recent discussion between Messrs. Dockery and Bragg, it became necessary for the former to notice the ridicule of the Standard and other locofoco papers heaped upon his head for pronouncing a few words after the old style, and not in accordance with the latest fashion. The General told the people that when young he had the misfortune to be too poor to go to school, and that the learning he now possessed was the result of self-instruction. He said that he knew the disadvantages under which poor children lived, in getting education, and hence his desire for North Carolina's share of the Public Lands, so as to enable the State to educate all her poor children.

Mr. Bragg, in reply, thinking that the General's allusion to his poverty, in by gone days, (said to have been so heart touching as to draw tears from many an eye,) was calculated to make in the old Wagoner's favor, (Dockery was raised a wagoner,) sought to do away the effect, by telling the people that he (Gen. Dockery,) lived in one of the finest brick houses in Richmond county.

Gen. Dockery admitted that he lived in a brick house, and a pretty good looking one, too; "but," said he, exhibiting two very large, yellow looking hands, "fellow citizens, these sunburnt hands helped to mould the brick and build it."

The above piece of contemptible demagogueism has been copied into every Federal whig paper in the State. It is a fair specimen of the *arguments* presented in support of Gen. Dockery's claims to the high and responsible office of Governor. But what will honest whigs think of their party papers, when we tell them that it is EVERY WORD A LIE,—pronounced such by Mr. Bragg himself! who says no such thing every occurred between Gen. Dockery and himself!! How can honest men co-operate with party leaders who will deliberately concoct and put in circulation such a low, contemptible and dirty falsehood?

Appointments.

Hendersonville,	Friday,	21st	July,
Asheville,	Saturday	22	"
Burnesville,	Monday	24	"
Dr. Yancy's on Ivy	Tuesday	25	"
Jewell Hill,	Wedn'sday	26	"
Waynesville,	Friday	28	"
Webster,	Saturday	29	"
Franklin,	Monday	31	"
Murphy,	Wedn'sday	2	Aug.

We publish above a list of Gen. Dockery's appointments which we could only procure just about the time we were going to press. These appointments were sent to the Spectator office, and we think, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE, if not as an act of courtesy to us as an editor, they should have been furnished to us.

A proposition was made to us at Henderson court to make *joint* appointments for Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery. We agreed to do so and proposed a route for the candidates pretty much the same as that decided on by Gen. Dockery. His friends however wanted to have the matter all their own way, and would not agree to our proposition because it would have allowed Mr. Bragg to go to Cleveland. We told them then to fix the matter for themselves—that Mr. Bragg would meet Gen. Dockery as long as he had life enough in his body to travel. Mr. Bragg will be with Gen. Dockery and we want everybody to come to hear them.

Buncombe county will do well for Bragg, and the Western counties generally will give him a vote a long ways ahead of Reid's vote two years ago. Bragg, Free Suffrage and victory! Under this flag we will conquer.

Washington, July 5.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, the bill establishing a line of steam ships between Shanghae and San Francisco was passed; as, also, was Mr. Clayton's Bill for the suppression of the slave trade in American vessels.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Mr. Clingman.

We give below a letter from this distinguished statesman, in reply to the attacks of the Register and other Federal prints.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 30, 1854.

SIR: A late number of the Raleigh Register charges that I have gone over to the "Locofocos," and that in consequence, there is a bargain that Gov. Reid and myself are to be chosen Senators. A similar statement has been made, I think, in the Star and some other papers. It is well known that I am not in the habit of noticing the falsehoods that are issued from time to time by such organs. If I take a different course on the present occasion, it is not because I think it necessary to defend myself, much less Gov. Reid, from such an allegation, but for a different purpose. I do not address this note to any one of these papers; because they have been for years in the habit of publishing misrepresentations and falsehoods against me, while they have carefully abstained from publishing my own speeches and letters that would have refuted their allegations, and therefore I have no room to suppose that they would willingly give place to any statement of mine.

I may remark in passing, that for many years they have asserted that I have gone over to the Democrats, &c. These declarations were particularly vehement when I took a stand against Gen. Scott, and they professed great joy that I had taken open ground against them, &c. During the last contest for Congress in the State, I was classed as a "locofoco" candidate. It is true, however, that as soon as the election was over, as on former occasions, they claimed me as a whig member, thereby admitting that the public had no faith in their assertions. Some weeks since, in the classification of the votes on the Nebraska bill, I was set down as a "locofoco." They now affect to have suddenly ascertained that I had, for a consideration of political advantage to myself, joined the Democratic party; or at least agreed to co-operate with them in the Senatorial election. These editors ought, at least, to admit the falsity of their former charges, before they can expect to obtain forgiveness and credit to their present one.

If I was formerly indifferent to their attacks, I have still more room to be so from their late conduct.

While hypocritically professing friendship for the Nebraska bill, they have insidiously, and in the most cowardly manner, made war on the measure. Nay more. They have assailed the brave and patriotic men of the North, who, amid all the storms of fanaticism and sectional denunciation, have firmly and gallantly marched forward and carried the bill, exhibiting as much courage and magnanimity as was ever shown on the bloodiest battle field. Well knowing that every whig from the free States was against the measure, and that it was supported by the Administration and a majority of its Northern friends, they nevertheless gave all the "*aid and comfort*" they could to the former, and made war on the latter. Yes, during the great struggle to restore the South to equality in the Union, they have been denouncing the generous men of the North who came to our aid, because they were not able sooner to pass the bill, by reason of the fierce opposition of those whigs whom they were praising and defending. PROFESSING FRIENDSHIP for the measure, they still helped its enemies, and railed at its friends, because of the difficulty they found in overcoming the opposition.

During our revolutionary struggle, what would have been thought, if a PROFESSED WHIG PAPER, that had continued to praise the British army had assailed our ally France, because she did not sooner put an end to the war; and that had abused Lafayette and his gallant comrades, because they could not at once drive the British out of America? And yet the conduct of such a journal would not have been in anywise more ignominiously base, than the course of the papers I have referred to. They must meet with contempt and degradation wherever truth and honor have fame.

With respect to the Senatorial position, it is known that at the last session of the Legislature a large majority of the Democratic members voted for me for that station. To these gentlemen, and to my friends among the whigs, and to others of both parties, who stood ready to vote for me if another ballot could have been had, I am ever ready to express my sense of obligation. I trust that no act of mine, either as a public man or in the walks of private life, will ever cause any one of these gentlemen to regret his past friendship. If there be other persons who are in doubt as to my position, I refer them to my acts and speeches as a public man. As to whether any contingency will arise in the future, that will place me before the public for such a station, it would be unbecoming on my part to express an opinion. Should I ever, at any time, be so fortunate as to obtain the position of Senator, my elevation will not be owing to intrigue or combination with any one, but to a belief in those making the election that the interest and honor of the State could be safely confided to my keeping.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.
Editor of the Standard.

A critic, ungallant enough to tell the truth, says, that the most awkward thing in or out of all creation is a woman trying to run.—They can't do it. They are not a running institution—except with there tongues. If there are two arrangements in the world that were never made for fleetness on the pedal, they are woman and ducks.

An inquisitive priest having asked a young female her name, while in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, "Father my name is not a sin."

A Modern Belle.

O, where's the brush will dare to paint,
Or lip presume to tell
The life and "doings" of that gaud—
A fashionable belle?

What bold, presumptuous man, whose tongue
Will dare to utter blame
'Gainst that strange thing by fools oft sung—
A "Modern Belle" by name?

O, who will dare assert that cheek,
So *seeming* smooth and fair,
Its gentle blush from paint doth seek;
O, who will *this* declare?

And who will call the slender waist
A torture and an art?
By whalebones and by cords so laced,
That tears of pain do start?

Who will declare beneath the eye,
So wicked and so bright,
Ingeniously is traced a dye
That makes it dark as night?

Is there a voice the thought will breathe,
While gliding down the waltz,
That those soft curls her brow doth wreathe,
And kiss her cheeks, are *false?*

No: there's not one so bold to tell,
No man so brave to sing—
For fear of blame—against a belle—
That painted, made-up thing!

Not one to say a modest girl,
By truth and virtue graced,
Is as a pure and priceless pearl
Beside this gem of paste!

When richly for a ball arrayed,
There's none will say in jest—
"'Twere best the *foot should be displayed*
And something hide the breast!"

There's none will say this: nor condemn
The modern dance's form—
In which they yield their waists to men—
A woman's soul should scorn!

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

Weevil in Grain--How to Destroy.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I read an article in one of your numbers which spoke of keeping the shuck on corn in order to prevent the weevil. Keeping the shuck on the corn is the best mode of preserving the corn sweet and clean, and it also prevents the weevil; but wheat and other grain cannot be conveniently preserved in the shuck. I will give a method by which the weevil may be prevented from doing damage to wheat or other grain. It is cutting the young (or growth of the same year) of the sassafras, and placing a few branches in the box containing the wheat. It will be preserved for three or for years entirely clear of weevil. If you think that this will benefit or interest your readers you may insert it in the *Cultivator*; if not, you may treasure it up.

J. M. S.

AUNT HETTY'S ADVICE.—Oh, girls! set your affections on cats, poodles, parrots, or lapdogs—but let matrimony alone. It's the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying eight or nine children through the measels, chicken-pox, thrash, mumps and scarlet fever, some of 'em twice over; it makes my sides ache to think of it. Oh, you may scrimp and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, and economis, and *die*, and your husband will marry again, take what you 've saved and dress his second wife with, and she'll take your portrait for a fireboard, and—but what's the use of talking? I warrant every one of you'll try it the first chance you get, there's a sort of bewitchment about it, somehow.

A frightful attempt was made by a negro man to blow up the gas works at Richmond Va., last Saturday morning. It appears that he was a bladksmith and worked in the building but was dissatisfied because he had been sold to a gentleman of Mississippi. Regardless of the consequences to himself, and the lives and property of those around him he watched an opportunty when every body else was absent from that portion of the building, and applied a lighted match to one of the purifiers. The lids of both purifiers were blown off, and when found, the mutilated remains of the head-strong negro were lying several feet distant with fragments of the heavy lids upon them. His head and breast were crushed, and both his legs broken. Fortunately he was the only victim of his diabolical act.

FOUND DEAD.—On last Monday morning, there was a man found dead some two miles above this place, near the Jonesborough road. He had passed through our town on Sunday on his way to North Carolina, and had left the road a short distance, where he died from some cause.

A jury of Inquest was summoned—they proceeded to examine the deceased, and their verdict was, that he came to his death by intoxication. Another fearful commentary on the evil effect of intoxicating liquors. The man was a stranger—by the name of Mr. McCracken.—*Greenville (Ten.) Spy.*

INCREASE OF PAY.—The subjoined paragraph we copy from the *Carolinian*. It is gratifying to see such an acknowledgement of the truth that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." Ministers, like editors, are too often forgotten in the settlement of the world's accounts.

According to the regulation of the Methodist Church South, single men are now to be allowed $150, and married men $300 besides family and travelling expenses; children under seven years of age, $25; over and under sixteen, 40.

The cholera is said to be quite severe along the various lines of emigrant travel westward.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Beautiful Maniac.

"The first that on my bosom preys,
Is lone as some volcanic isle,—
No torch is kindled at its blaze—
A funeral pile!"

In the morning train from Petersburg there was a lady closely veiled in the same car with ourselves. She was dressed in the purest white, wore gold bracelets, and evidently belonged to the highest circles of society. Her figure was delicate, though well developed, and equisitely symmetrical; and when she occasionally drew aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpse of the features which the beholder obtained, satisfied him of her extreme loveliness. Beside her sat a gentleman in deep mourning, who watched over her with unusual solicitude, and several times when she attempted to rise he excited the curiosity of the passengers by detaining her in her seat.

Outside the cars all was confusion; passengers looking to baggage, porters ruuning, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a rail road train. One shrill warning whistle from the engine and we moved slowly away.

At the first motion of the car the lady in white started to her feet with one heart-piercing scream, and her bonnet falling off disclosed the most lovely features we ever contemplated. Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in graceful disorder, and, clasping her hands in prayer, she turned her dark eyes to Heaven! What agony was in that look! What beauty, too—what heavenly beauty, had not so much of misery been stamped upon it! Alas! one glance told a melancholy tale.

"She was changed
As by the sickness of a soul; her mind
Had wandered from its dwelling and her eyes
They had not their own lustre, but the look
Which is not of earth; she was become
The queen of a fantastic realm; her thoughts
Were combinations of disjointed things,
And forms, impalpable and unperceived
Of others' sight, familiar were to hers."

Her brother, the gentleman in black, was unremitting in his efforts to soothe her spirit. He led her back to her seat—but her hair was still unbound and her beauty unveiled.—The cars rattled on, and the passengers in groups resumed their conversation. Suddenly a wild melody arose; it was the maniac's voice, rich, full and inimitable. Her hands were crossed on her heaving bosom, and she waved her body as she sang with touching pathos—

"She is far from the land where her young hero
And lovers around her are sighing, [sleeps,
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying!

"She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains,
Every note which he loved awaking—
Ah! little they think, who delight in their strains,
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!"

Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as only man can weep. The air changed, and she continued—

"Has sorrow thy young heart shaded,
As clouds o'er the morning fleet!
Too fast have those young days faded,
That even in sorrow were sweet!
If thus the unkind world wither
Each feeling that once was dear;
Come, child of misfortune! come hither,
I'll weep with thee, tear for tear."

She then sung a fragment of the beautiful hymn—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

Another attempt to raise up was prevented, and she threw herself on her knees beside her brother, and gave him such a mournful, entreating look, with a plaintive "Save me, my brother! save your sister!" that scarcely a passenger could refrain from weeping. Again the poor benighted beauty raised her bewitching voice to one of the most solemn sacred airs—

"Oh! where shall rest be found,
Rest for the weary soul!"

And continued her melancholy chant until we reached the steamer Mount Vernon, on board of which we descended the magnificent James river, the unhappy brother and sister occupying the ladies' cabin. His was a sorrow too profound for ordinary consolation; and no one dared to intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy his curiosity.

We were standing on the promenade deck admiring the beautiful scenery of the river, when at one of the landings the small boat pulled away to the shore with the unhappy pair, *en route* for the asylum at——. She was standing erect in the stern of the boat, her head still uncovered, and her white dress and raven treeses fluttering in the wind.—The boat returned, and the steamer moved for Norfolk. They were gone! that brother with his broken heart, that sister with her melancholy union of beauty and madness.

A Member of Congress in a bad way.

During the debate on Tuesday, on the resolution fixing a day for adjournment, Mr. Ewing a gallant and talented young Kentuckian, thus humorously expressed his grievances:

I want to get away from here, for one, and I believe that the people are willing to see us go away, I would rather adjourn sine die than take a recess. It is rather a novel experiment and I do not know how it would suit. But I want to get to some place where I can sleep of nights, [Renewed laughter.] I am tired of going into these dining rooms in the morning with the weak stomach which every gentleman rises in summer, and smelling that odor which destroys the last remnant of appetite that can be got up by the force of tonics, and other means. [Great laughter.]

After trotting all over town, hunting a place to eat, I have thought that, of inevitable necessity, I would be compelled to go through the form under the influence of chloroform. [Renewed laughter.] I know of no other way in which it can be practiced with any sort of ease and comfort.

A Fast City.

A correspondent of the Washington Sentinel, writing from San Francisco, thus describes some of the peculiarities of that city:

"This is probably the fastest town, occupied by the fastest inhabitants, now existing. Men, women, horses, dogs, cats and rats (there are 100,000 rats for every human being) are running up the street and down the street as if a battalion of devils were after them. A horse and cart runs over a man, and the driver does'nt even stop to see the result. A pile driver mashes a man's foot to a jelly; he is jerked out, and the pile driver would mash another the very next second if an opportunity offered, for the accident does not stay its progress a second of time. If you attempt to cross at the intersection of two streets, the chances are ten to one that you are run over by, at least, four somethings. Everything is done in a hurry. They buy, sell, marry, divorce and die in a hurry. (There are six hundred divorce cases now waiting the decision of the Legislature.) The stores, places of amusement and resort, are the most beautiful and superb I ever saw or imagined. One window of a jeweller's store contains more valuable and splendid ornaments than would buy any Washington shop out and out.—Snuff boxes, $1,000; watches, $4,000 and $5,000; goblets, $500; cane heads, $600, and so on. There is a drug store, just one beautiful assorted mass of gold, silver, glass and marble. Mantua makers have wax models representing the most beautiful and voluptuous women dressed in the most costly and magnificent manner; so perfect that, five feet off, you could not tell them from *models* with blood coursing through their bodies. Gold dollars are thrown into the window as something to be looked at simply. I think I saw about half a peck in one window. A dentist has for a sign an immense coral tooth, looking as if it had just been extracted from the gum of a Titan. A hatter has twenty or thirty elegant hats suspended in the street before his door, merely to indicate what can be procured within. There they must remain until they get rusty, when their places are filled by new ones.

GOLD AND MADNESS.—There is more insanity in California than in any other section of the country. Of the whole number admitted to the Insane Asylum of California, from May 14, 1852, to December 31, 1852, 284 were admitted into the Asylum at Stockton, 27 were caused by disappointment, nine by loss of property, eight by grief, seven by mental excitement, 42 by intemperance, and 25 by bad health. Besides this it might be said a great proportion of them were crazy when they went there—intoxicated and maddened by the lust of gold, and bewildering visions of becoming suddenly rich.

Baltimore, July 5, 1854.

A terrible collision occurred on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad yesterday. The cars were crowded with excursionists to the Know Nothing jubilee in this city. Twenty four persons were immediately killed, and thirty three others were seriously injured.—Five of the wounded have since died, making twenty five victims in all, and it is reported that some others cannot survive.

THREE MEN HUNG!—A white man and two negroes were hung at Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last for murder. They made no confession. Ten thousand people were present.

The Arkansas papers announce the death of HON. RICHARD BYRD, once governer of that State.

It often requires more courage to live than it does to die. The man who struggles on through years of misfortune, without once thinking of bed-cord or arsenic, po-sesses much more heroism than all the suicides that ever lived. Never call a man a hero till he has been bombarded with adversity. The very general who stormed Chapultepec would cut and run like a dog with a tin pan to his tail, should poverty open her batteries on him.

A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—We learn from our Georgetown correspondent that while tunneling in Mamaluke Hill, the rafters of a boilding were found fifteen feet below the surface. —*Coloma Argus.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following extract from the letter of a clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presents a very simple and, he says, effectual preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:

The preventive is simple—a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week in a cup of coffee or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked with cholera a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirits may be given as follows, after being well shaken: A teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours.

The charcoal was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single indivual out of 800 was attacked with cholera.

A Nashville physician declares, in a published letter, that cholera will become extinct, if persons will avoid spring, well or river water and confine themselves to cistern (rain) water. The Nashville Union cautions citizens there against drinking water from the springs, which are all limestone. It says that three-fourths of the deaths from cholera are among those who drink the spring water, while those who use the hydrant water are safe unless grossly imprudent.

One druggist in Boston has bottled 3,000 gallons (24,000 bottles) of cod liver oil this year.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[PUBLIC, No. 28.]

AN ACT to reimburse to the Common Council of New York city, expenditures made for the first regiment of New York volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, in the settlement and adjustment (under the act of Congress of June second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight,) of the claims of the common council of New York for expenditures made in organizing, transporting, clothing, and subsisting the first regiment of New York volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ward B. Burnett, prior to the mustering of said regiment into the service of the United States, shall be authorized and required to allow such of those claims as may be supported by satisfactory vouchers, showing that such expenditure had been fairly made, and was necessary and proper for the service, notwithstanding that such vouchers may be informal and defective for want of particularity: *Provided*, That the amount allowed shall not exceed three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety cents.

Approved 29 June, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 29.]

AN ACT to authorize the issue of registers to vessels owned by the "Accessory Transit Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause registers to be issued in the name of the president of the "Accessory Transit Company," incorporated under a charter from the State of Nicaragua, for the steamboats or vessels owned by said company, and employed in the transportation of merchandise and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, through or over the territory of the State aforesaid: *Provided*, That before the granting of a register for any steamboat or vessel owned by said company, to be employed as aforesaid, the president of said company shall swear or affirm that the said steamboat or vessel is owned by said company; that all the officers and at least two-thirds of the crew are citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or State; that all the officers and directors of said company are citizens of the United States, and that two-thirds of the stock of said company is owned by citizens of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath of affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in said steamboat or vessel: *And provided further*, That a register issued under this act shall continue in force one year and no longer, unless the president of the company aforesaid shall, within one year from the date of the register, make anew the oath or affirmation aforesaid, and the collector of the customs shall certify the date of said renewed oath or affirmation on the back of said register, which shall continue in force for one year from said date, and the oath or affimation may be so renewed and the endersement so made once in each and every year thereafter, and the register shall continue in force accordingly.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That before granting a register to any steamboat or vessel, owned by the company aforesaid, the president thereof shall, together with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the customs, by whom, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the register may be issued, become bound to the United States in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with condition that the steamboat or vessel shall be solely employed in the transportation of merchandise and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States as aforesaid; that the register shall be solely used for said steamboat or vessel; that it shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any other company, person or persons; and that in case such steamboat or vessel shall be sold, lost, or otherwise prevented from returning to the United States, the said register shall, within six months thereafter, if preserved, be returned to the collector of the customs who issued it or to the register of the treasury for cancellation; and on failure to comply with any of the conditions aforesaid, a forfeiture shall accrue to the United States of the entire penal sum named in said bond, to be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the outstanding register shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the officer to whom said register had been issued shall cease to be the president of said company, any register which may have been issued in his name shall be void, and a new register, must be issued, in compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before issuing any register as aforesaid, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the steamboats or vessels for which the register is to issue shall have been built and equipped wholly in the United States; and said steamboats and vessels shall, in all respects, be subject to the laws of the United States in the same manner as vessels built wholly and registered by American citizens.

Approved 29 June, 1854.

The Editor of the Greensboro Patriot cannot be held in. Full of joy he shouts—

"Fine times in our county of Guilford! Only one candidate out for Legislature; only one out for Sheriff; and nobody in jail!"

Glorious times.

Grasshoppers, in innumerable swarms infest the fields in many parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, carrying devastation to all the fields.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

GEN. EDNEY'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

SIR—Public attention having been directed for some time past, by the Whig press of this State, to a Card published by me in the Raleigh Register in August, 1852, for the purpose of convicting me upon my own testimony of having wilfully misrepresented Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery, in my letter to Mr. Fillmore of the 3d February, 1853; and the publication of that letter having also caused me to be assailed with unscrupulous malignity and a bitterness heretofore unparalleled in the history of partisan warfare in this State, I deem it necessary to make a few explanations in justification of my own course, and in order that the people of both parties may do justice between me and my calumniators.

The allegation in my letter to Mr. Fillmore, of which Gen. Dockery and his friends complain, is substantially as follows: That Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery had, pending the State and Presidential elections in 1852, offered me, while at Washington City, four hundred dollars to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr. This allegation Gen. Dockery now pretends is untrue, and to prove its untruth a Card which was published in the Raleigh Register in the month of August, 1852, and signed by me, *having reference to an entirely different matter*, is paraded before the public for the purpose of branding me with falsehood *upon another point*, and acquitting these gentlemen of the odium and infamy which the public has already attached to them for their attempt to bribe me.

During the summer of 1852, about the time that Messrs. Stanly and Dockery were urging upon me at Washington to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr, a statement appeared in the North Carolina Standard to the effect that I had been offered, by a subordinate in the Navy Department and certain members of Congress, one thousand dollars to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr. As no offer had been made me by any subordinate in the Navy Department in conjunction with members of Congress, when the statement in the Standard was shown to me by the Hon. Edward Stanly—he pressing me for the sake of the party to deny it—I felt no hesitation in doing so, because it was not literally nor in spirit true that a subordinate in the Navy Department *and* certain members of Congress had offered me any such sum.—I could, therefore, with perfect propriety and truth deny any such statement.

The Card referred to, as has been stated in my letter to Mr. Fillmore, already before the public, was written by Mr. Stanly. I told him at the time he wrote it that although I could not give a *general* statement of the kind, I was willing, in order to gratify him and because such a course was entirely consistent with truth, to deny THE SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS contained in the Standard's statement. I also stated to him that a man in the city HAD, some time before that, remarked that I could get $500 if I would go home and take the field for Kerr and Scott, but THAT MAN WAS NOT A SUBORDINATE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, nor was he in any way connected with any members of Congress, from N. Carolina or elsewhere. Stanly replied that this being the case, the WHOLE STATEMENT as published in the Standard was false, for it stated specifically that A SUBORDINATE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT and certain members of Congress from North Carolina HAD IN CONJUNCTION OFFERED ME $1000 to go home and canvass for Kerr and Scott, and that all I was called upon to do was to flatly contradict that specific statement. He wrote a Card to that effect, applying ONLY to the statement published in the Standard, which I signed and he forwarded it to the Editor of the Register for publication.

That my purpose was only to deny the specific allegations contained in the Standard, is sufficiently evident from the Card itself, which is as follows:

"A CARD.

To the Editor of the Register:

Sir—I am informed that it is stated in the Standard, or in an Extra issued from the Standard office, that an offer has been made me in this city BY A SUBORDINATE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT *and* certain Whig members of Congress from the State of North Carolina of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to go home and take the stump for the Kerr and Scott ticket.

I ask the favor of you to say that the ABOVE STATEMENT is totally destitute of truth.

Very respectfully,

B. M. EDNEY."

It will thus be perceived that this Card, over which Gen. Dockery and his adherents have raised such a clamor, after setting forth the specific charges contained in the Standard's statement, simply *denies them and nothing else.* I was not called upon to write a Card denying any other offer or proposition which might have been made me previous to the time I signed the Card, by members of Congress or any one else. For instance, if the extract from the Standard had stated GENERALLY that an offer of money had been made me to come home and canvass for Kerr and Scott, without specifying by whom made or the amount offered, then I would have felt myself called on and it would have been my duty to state specifically and distinctly the various propositions which had been made me to enter into the canvass. If this had been the case I should have stated that a certain gentleman of the City of Washington, who was a Clerk in some Banking house as I was then informed, had on one occasion offered or said I could get $500 if I would enter the canvass in Carolina; and that on a subsequent occasion two members of Congress, viz: Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery, had offered me $400 to come home and canvass for Kerr and Scott. In other words, if the statement in the Standard had been a general allegation, so as to have included every proposition made to me on the subject of entering the canvass of '52, then my Card would have been a very different one, and I would have set out in precise terms the exact statement contained in my letter to President Fillmore, if I had made any at all. But as I had no reason at the time I signed that Card to suppose that the community at Washington, much less the people of North Carolina, had ever heard of the proposition Messrs. Stanly and Dockery had made me, I did not feel at all authorised to disclose anything that had passed between us on this subject, as we were then friends; nor did Mr. Stanly intimate to me that any report involving him and Gen. Dockery was then in circulation. Nor did I believe at the time that such could be the case, as the proposition had been but recently made to me and I did not suppose that it was known at Washington or elsewhere. And if those gentlemen had not proved faithless and turned against me and tried to defeat my confirmation before the Senate, and then tried to influence Mr. Fillmore to stultify himself by removing from office, without good cause, one of his own appointees, I never should have spoken of this matter to the world. Nothing but their own treachery and deceitful conduct towards me could have provoked the disclosures made by me in my letter to Mr. Fillmore.

I never intended by my Card to negative the fact that Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery had offered me four hundred dollars to forward their purposes in the canvass then going on in our State, nor did I intend making any such impression upon the public mind.—It would have been strange if Mr. Stanly had requested me to deny in a Card that he and Gen. Dockery had made me the offer alleged in my letter to the President, the truth of which could have been established in an hour by calling upon Mr. Fitz Henry Warren, the President of the Scott Club at Washington, and who was the identical gentleman who informed me, as stated in my letter, that he had an evening or two before handed Mr. Stanly a letter containing a four hundred dollar check addressed to me. Mr. Warren will doubtless, as a gentleman, state precisely what I here state. For I never had one word to say to him on the subject of making up a sum of money for any one or for any purpose, nor he to me, except the remark he made to me that he had handed the letter to Mr. Stanly, as above stated. Every one knows that that was a part of the business of Mr. Warren and Gen. Dockery. They were members of the Scott Club at the Federal Capitol, members of the Executive Committee of the Whig party at the capitol, and it is notorious and cannot be denied by Gen. Dockery that that Club and Committee were located at Washington FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE of raising and properly distributing funds to carry on the canvass. Thousands of documents were scattered by them all over the country, and more than one mercenary orator fingered the cash raised by them to influence the people to vote for Scott and Graham. All this is notorious at Washington and elsewhere, and Gen. Dockery cannot deny it.

I understand Gen. Dockery now says that *I* proposed to him, or to him and others, to give me money to canvass on. Will any man of understanding credit this statement? How could I have been so stupid and foolish as to have asked him such a favor? Let us judge now of the truth of his statement by his subsequent conduct.

On the 3d of February, 1853, I wrote a letter to President Fillmore, making explanations in reply to the Fagg letter. Mr. Stanly, Gen. Dockery and others had shortly before requested his Excellency, as I was informed, to remove me from office, on account of said letter—alleging that I had attempted to bribe Col. Fagg as a member of the Legislature to vote for and aid in the election of Mr. Clingman to the U. S. Senate. This having been done by Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery, I thought it but fair play to state what had been their conduct in July before, and what propositions they had made to me to aid in advancing the prospects of their favorite candidates, Kerr and Scott; and to show with what grace or decency they could urge charges of a similar nature against me, when they had, in their over anxiety to elect their favorites, tried to tempt me with a money bribe to aid them in that object. My purpose was that the President and his Cabinet should see and judge of the conduct of the accusers as well as the accused, and decide which was stained with bribery. Now I would respectfully ask, if my letter to the President, elicited in my own defence, under the circumstances heretofore alluded to, did not state the truth that Stanly and Dockery had made the offer of money and urged me to accept it, why THEY DID NOT THEN DENY IT, file their reply to its allegations, and convict me of falsehood?—Had they been able to meet my charges they could thus have accomplished their desired object—my removal from office.

I was informed that Mr. Stanly read my reply to their application for my removal the very day I filed it, and doubtless read it or told its contents to his ally, Gen. Dockery.—They knew well the charges I had made against them, and knew them before the Cabinet had acted upon my letter containing those charges. If *I* had proposed to Dockery and Stanly to give me money, instead of their having offered it to me, they could easily have proven that fact, to the satisfaction of the President, during the trial which they were then conducting with so much malignity and bitterness of heart against me. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if the statement *now* made by Gen. Dockery is true, that he would have availed himself of it AT THAT TIME as a reply to the letter which I had written to the President against Mr. Stanly and himself?—Why, therefore, did he wait for two years before he gives to the world a statement which, had it been communicated to the President and his Cabinet at the time of my trial, would have overwhelmed me with confusion and disgrace and triumphantly acquitted him and Mr. Stanly of the charges preferred by me against them in my letter of the 3d February, 1853? They had their own judge and jury—the President and his Cabinet. I was the accused, and not even allowed the constitutional privilege of confronting my accusers. They lurked in the dark. The Government was, by their machinations, arrayed against me, backed by every Whig member from my own State except the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and the Hon. T. L. Clingman; and YET, UPON THE STATEMENTS OF THIS VERY LETTER, WHICH GEN. DOCKERY DID NOT THEN DARE TO DENY, I was triumphantly acquitted of every charge preferred against me. Why did he not *then* make the statement he *now* makes, and justify himself and disgrace me, as he was attempting to do? For the simple reason that he was aware that the statement he *now* makes would have received no credit at Washington, since it was in my power to establish the truth of every allegation contained in my letter to Mr. Fillmore, by the concurrent testimony of Mr. Warren and others. Gen. Dockery well knew this, and was afraid to attempt his defence at a time and place where all the circumstances of his improper conduct could be made available against him. He, therefore, quietly submitted to my charges, when he might have justified himself, had the statement he now makes been true, and has suffered two years to elapse before he sets up the defence he now makes.

When the President informed me of my acquittal, he said he should not allow the Fagg letter and correspondence to go on file in the State Department, as he did not think they were proper papers to be filed. Now does any one doubt that Stanly, Dockery, and my accusers *influenced the President to adopt this course?* They tried by an *exparte* trial to convict and degrade me. They failed; and then go into court and ask the Judge to have the bill of indictment withdrawn from the file, that nothing may appear to their prejudice, when other persons get control of the State Department. Fortunately I preserved a copy of my letter and have given it to the public in order to show what slender claims those who have endeavored to destroy me have to popular favor. If I had been convicted all papers used in the trial would have been left on file to justify their conduct and to stamp me with disgrace. Can the public longer misunderstand the motives and reasons which must have instigated that malignant band from the beginning to the end of their persecution of me?

Since writing the above my attention has been directed to an Extra issued from the Spectator office in this place, dated July 15, 1854, containing a letter from Hon. James T. Morehead, accompanied by a collection of musty records and letters, containing charges against me and other innocent men, all of which have been thoroughly investigated and decided upon by the President and his Cabinet, and the Judicial tribunals of the country, and I, and those attempted to be implicated with me, have been triumphantly acquitted.

Mr. Morehead's letter, written, as it evidently was, more to screen Gen. Dockery, than to exculpate himself from imaginary charges I had never brought against him, deserves but little notice at my hands. It will be observed by those who have read this letter that he does not *positively* deny any charges against Gen. Dockery, but says they are untrue as far as he "knows or believes." Dockery and Stanly perhaps may not have communicated to him the offer of money they had made me. They were doubtless too well acquainted with his propensities to *treat himself* in preference to all other persons, and all other sects, and were afraid therefore that, in his cups, he might divulge their secrets. It is not strange that they should have withheld from Mr. Morehead the proposition they had made me, or anything else they might desire to keep from the public, since it is notorious that he was hardly ever in a condition while a member of Congress to keep his own or any other person's secrets. As to what he says about my proposing to Gen. Dockery to furnish me with money (in addition to what he admits Dockery was willing to give me to bear my expenses,) to "treat the damned Baptists with," it is all totally false. I never had any such ridiculous conversation with Dockery or any one else. Those who know me best know that "*damn*" is an expression I never use, and the Hon. gentleman in his zeal to testify for Gen. Dockery has proven too much. Besides, it is apparent enough that Mr. Morehead has manufactured this conversation. And even if it had occurred as he alleges, it has no connection whatever with the grave charges I have made against Gen. Dockery, and cannot, in my opinion, affect the public judgment with reference to them. Admit that I did make the senseless and absurd remark attributed to me by Mr. Morehead, how does that justify Gen. Dockery and Stanly for offering me a bribe to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr?

Do not Mr. James Morehead and General Dockery both know that the letters of Hoke and Cabaniss, which are again brought up against me, were urged as a ground of my removal from office before I was arraigned on the Fagg letter? Do they not also know that after a full investigation by the President and his Cabinet upon the charges contained in those letters, that I was acquitted and it was decided that there was no sufficient reason for the prosecution? Mr. Morehead knows this fact, and yet he attempts to prejudice the public mind against me by only publishing the charges of my enemies, without going on, as he should have done, to produce the whole record in the cas which would have exhibited the truth of the matter and proven to the world that I had been acquitted of those charges. Mr. Morehead well knows that the record of my acquittal on these charges, preferred, among others, by Husted and Harper, (than whom, two more contemptible creatures never belonged to any party or State,) could have been obtained at Washington. If he wanted to tell the truth, why should he in this unjustifiable manner publish the indictment against me and withhold from public view the record of my acquittal? Will the public trust a man so evidently bent on deceiving them as to the facts of this case?

Do not Mr. Morehead and Gen. Dockery also know that the alleged pension frauds of Woodfin, Johnson, and Westall, in which they attempt to implicate me, were tried at Raleigh before the Federal Court on the first Monday in June last—but little more than a month ago—and that Woodfin and Johnson, for whom I appeared as counsel, were both acquitted, and Westall, of whom Harper speaks, was never indicted?

Is it fair therefore for Mr. Morehead to attempt to deceive the public by reproducing old charges against me of which he very well knows I have long since been triumphantly acquitted, in order to make a side issue to bolster up his sinking candidate, Gen. Dockery? Is it fair or right that Mr. Morehead should, in attempting to justify Gen. Dockery, publish what he must know to be a libel on the character of Mr. John B. Woodfin?

That gentleman, as I have already stated, was acquitted at the last June Term of the United States District Court held at Raleigh, of all the charges now preferred against him afresh by Mr. Morehead. Is it necessary to the vindication of Gen. Dockery that the character and reputation of private citizens should be assailed and aspersed by Mr. Morehead?—Let the public judge and determine whether the injury done Mr. John B. Woodfin's reputation can be compensated by any good Gen. Dockery is likely to do if elected Governor by such unscrupulous and unjustifiable means as Mr. Morehead has resorted to.

The blindness of that partisan zeal which would lead a man of Mr. Morehead's position to publish a libel against an innocent man—as Mr. Woodfin has been decided to be by a Jury of his countrymen—would no doubt induce him to say anything which he thought would injure me or benefit his co-worker, Gen. Dockery. His violent and unjustifiable course in attempting to prop Gen. Dockery by assailing the reputation of innocent and honorable men, will meet, I believe, the unanimous reprobation of the people of this whole section of the State. If the character of men known and acknowledged to be honorable men, in the communities in which they live, are to be crushed and trampled upon in order to elevate Gen. Dockery, let the people say so. It is their concern, not mine. That they will rebuke it with its merited punishment I entertain no doubt, as I believe in the maxim that "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

Respectfully,

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, July 17th, 1854.

Prom the Raleigh Standard.

Free Suffrage.

The people of North Carolina will be called upon to decide, on the next month, whether a Free Suffrage Governor shall be elected or not, and whether they will choose enough (three-fifths) members in favor of the measure to ensure its passage through the Assembly.

Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is in favor of this great measure, which proposes to place all free white men on an equality at the ballot-box; and Alfred Dockery, the Federal candidate, if in favor of it at all, is so reluctantly, and is the exponent of the views of a party which has opposed the measure in various ways ever since it was started by David S. Reid, and which is seeking now to defeat it by advocating a Convention to carry it out, well knowing that a Convention is not necessary to effect it, and that, if it were, such a body could not be called at this time in North Carolina.

At the session of 1850 a Free Suffrage bill was passed by a three-fifths vote, mainly Democrats, many of the Whig leaders striving to defeat it. It was published by the Governor six months, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution; at the session of 1852 it came up on its final passage on a two-thirds' vote. If it had passed, it would have been submitted to the people at the ballot-box, would have been approved by them, and at this election every free white man would have had the right to vote for Senators as well as Commoners.

Let us see how the vote was upon it, and what party is justly responsible for its defeat. The following is the vote in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill—the test vote. We have put the Democrats in roman and the Whigs in *italic* letters:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alford*, Allen, Avery, *Barco*, Barrett, Black, *Blow*, Bryant, Burton, *Bynum* of Chatham, Bynum of Northampton, Byrd, *Caldwell* of Lincoln, *Calloway*, Chesnut, Christmas, Cotton, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, *Eure*, *Fagg*, Fonville, Foreman, *Gaither*, George, *Godwin*, *Gwynn*, *Harris* of Davidson, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, *Leach*, Lockhart, Long of Caswell, Love, Lyon of Granville, Lyon of Orange, Martin, Marshall, *Matthews*, *Mills*, Mooring, Munday, *McDugald*, *McIntyre*, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, *Phillips*, *Purycar*, Reid of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Rives, Russell, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Scales, Sherill, *Simons*, *Stiles*, Strange, *Stubbs*, Sutton, *Tollson*, *Watters*, Walton, Ward, Waugh, *Webb*, Wheeler, *Williams* of Greene, Williams of Warren, Wilder, Wood and Wynne—84.

NAYS—Messrs. *Adams*, *Amis*, *Brooks*, *Caldwell of Guilford*, *Carmichael*, *Cherry*, *Cooke*, *Erwin*, *Furr*, *Harris of Cabarrus*, *Holeman*, *Johnson*, *Jones*, *Long of Randolph*, *Lowry*, *Miller*, *Perry*, *Perkins Shimpock*, *Smith*, *Spruill*, *Teague*, *Thornburgh*, *Tripp*, *Turner of Iredell*, *Whitehurst and Wiley*—27.

The following were absent or not voting: Messrs. *Albertson*, *Collins*, *Daniel*, *Durgan*, Hawkins, Ingram, Sauls, *Trexler and Turner of Orange*—9.

Messrs. Ingram and Sauls were absent on account of sickness.

Fifty-eight Democrats and twenty-six Whigs for the bill, and twenty-seven, *all Whigs*, against it. See journal of the House of Commons, 1852, pages 211 and 212.

Messrs. Amis, Caldwell, Carmichael, Cherry, Johnson, Perry, Perkins and Smith, are candidates for re-election. Let the Commons voters in their Counties remember, when they go to the polls, that these men voted in the House of Commons to deny them equality at the ballot-box with the landholders.

The vote in the Senate on the bill was as follows—Democrats in roman, Whigs in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. *Albritton*, *Arendell*, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, W. Jones, Kerr, *Lillington*, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, *Steele*, Thomas, *Washington*, Ward, Watson, Withers, and Willey—33.

NAYS—Messrs. *Albright*, *Bynum*, *Cowper*, *Gilmer*, *T. F. Jones*, *Joyner*, *Kelly*, *Lane*, *McCleese*, *Mitchell*, *Palmer*, *Parks*, *Richardson*, *Thompson*, *and Woodfin*—15.

See Senate journal, 1852, page 330.

The bill not being agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in the Senate, the Speaker, Mr. Edwards, announced that it was rejected. Twenty-eight Democrats and five Whigs voted for it, and fifteen, *all Whigs*, against it. Mr. Edwards did not vote at all; so the statement in the Register and other Federal prints that he voted against and defeated the bill, is seen to be untrue. If the Whig leaders are such good Free Suffrage men, and if they were so anxious in 1852 to see the bill pass, why did they not, out of those fifteen votes against it, just spare one in its favor? One would have been sufficient, but that one vote was denied.

The people can here see, from the records, what party it is that favors and what party it is that opposes Free Suffrage.

The only hope for the final success of this measure is in and by the Democratic party.—Bear that in mind, people of North Carolina, when you go to the polls to vote.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, July 9, 1854.

The deaths from cholera during the past week were ninety-eight.

HEAVY FAILURE.

New York, July 9, 1854.

Delainey, Iselin & Clark, the heaviest banking house in Wall street, have suspended.—Willis & Co., of Boston, have also failed.

THE CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.

There were 130 deaths from cholera in Chicago on Sunday.

Advices from Turks Island to the 17th ult. state the salt prospects to be excellent.

Clingman and the Whig Press.

It has been amusing to watch the course of the Whig press in this State towards Mr. Clingman, for the last two years. When he took a position against Scott they opened all their batteries upon him and kept up a discharge of broadsides of low slang and billingsgate abuse, such as are generally heaped upon men who inspire fear, and whose arguments cannot be controverted. And instead of trying to meet his positions, Whig editors and orators were straighway endowed with the power of divination, and they prophecied terrible things about him—his certain fall—his ruin—his disgrace—his utter demolition. But, as in the days of old, there were false prophets, speaking "great swelling words," and only making themselves ridiculous. Mr. Clingman again came before the people, and during the canvass he was denounced as a 'traitor,' a "renegade," a "locofoco," &c., &c.

But his constituents knew him, and they triumphantly re-elected him. Then there came a change over these editors and prophets, and they swore right lustily that Clingman was a Whig, that the main issue between him and Col. Gaither was which was the better whig, and they tried to soft-soap him and court him and win him over to Federalism; but he went on his way, bold and independent, turning neither to the right nor to the left, scorning the sycophancy of his former traducers, and despising the low, mean, truckling spirits whom craven fear had brought to his feet. He read them as a book, saw thro' them, smiled contemptuously, and pursued his own course.

Now, knowing Gen. Dockery as he does—his high federal notions, his subserviency to Northern Abolitionism and his unfitness for office, Mr. Clingman opposes him; and again the old string is struck, and abuse, tirade and invecitive are hurled at him. These are the implements of warfare for modern Whiggery, and they are so well understood that they are harmless. They cannot affect Mr. Clingman. His constituents know him, the people of the State know him, and they will sustain him.—*Republican Banner.*

G. W. Baxter, Esq.

This gentleman, the whig candidate for the Senate in Rutherford and Cleaveland, has published an address to the people of those counties, giving as his reason for so doing, that he became a candidate at so late a period that he had not time to see all the people. This is the best joke of the season, decidedly. We are under the impression that Mr. Baxter was about the first candidate we heard of. Indeed some of his own party thought he came out in 'hot haste,"—taking time and Gen. Bynum by the forelock, and blocking the game completely. He certainly was a candidate more than a mouth ago; and now pleads that he had not time to see the people. Could'nt canvass two counties in nearly three months? He must be a slow nag, which fact will be pressed forcibly on his mind on the 3d of next August.

We are inclined to think that his true reason for the publication was because *he couldn't help it.* The example of older brothers has great influence over the younger ones. Besides, Mr. B. seems to have a *penchant* for such things, and one so strong that it cannot be overcome even by former failures. When Col. Gaither first opposed Mr. Clingman, Mr. Baxter made up his mind that Rutherford county should go for the Colonel; and to be certain of it he manufactured a quantity of "thunder" against Mr. C., had it printed, and distributed fifteen hundred copies of it. The election came on and Mr. C. got over 700 majority in that county. We do not pretend to say that Mr. Baxter's "thunder" procured all this majority, but we were satisfied at the time that it helped to swell it considerably.

We have no copy of this address, and only saw it by accident. Of course its great point is distribution, on which it is an abbreviated edition of a circular recently published by John Baxter. To condemn both it is only necessary to say that they base their arguments upon the ground that the public lands nett $1,25 per acre, whereas the fact is they do not nett 50 cents per acre. We doubt not Dr. Mills shows up this address as it deserves, and that the people will sustain him.—*Republican Banner.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF A KENTUCKY LAWYER.—Last week, Jefferson Evans, a prominent lawyer of Greensburg, Ky., was tried on a charge of grand larceny, under the following circumstances. A man named Timothy Clary was in court, and accidentatly leaving his pocket book on a bench, Evans sat down on it, and finally carried it off. The pocket book was afterwards picked up in another room and a part of the money it contained was found on the person of the accused. On the trial, counsel for the defence rested their case on the proposition "that lost property cannot be the subject of larceny," and on this point the prisoner made an eloquent speech. He was acquitted.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Buffalo, July 7.

The night express train of cars on the Great Western Rail Road, which left the Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, on Thursday night, ran over a horse, by which two cars, filled with emigrants, were thrown down an embankment. Seven persons were killed and ten so severely wounded that is doubtful whether they will survive. The passengers in the first class cars all escaped.

Boston, June 5.

A meeting of six hundred abolitionists took place at Framingham, yesterday, Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, and others, delivered speeches. Garrison concluding his performance by burning the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amidst applause and cries of shame.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, July 9, 1854.

A large fire took place in this city yesterday Milbank's rope factory, with its contents, together with several other buildings, were consumed. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, all covered by insurance.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—A private despatch, received at Cincinnati from a gentleman of St. Louis, states that in that city the cholera was raging as an epidemic, the deaths reaching as high as 80 per day. The official reports show that for the week ending the 3d inst. there were 207 cholera deaths there.—The disease has also broken out in the Lunatic Asylum near Cincinnati, and four deaths have taken place.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 20, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN B. WOODFIN, Esq. as a candidate to represent Yancy county in the Lower Branch of the next Legislature.

☞ All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to

THOS. W. ATKIN.

TICKETS!

Send in your orders early for BRAGG TICKETS. We will send them by mail, free of postage, at $1 per thousand. See that every county and precinct is supplied.

☞ Bear in mind that the Election comes off on the THIRD day of August.

THE HARMONY OF HARMONIES.

Such a concord of sweet sounds as is now chorused from Currituck to Cherokee by the Federal Dockery Whig party never before struck the ears of mortals here below—if we believe the Federal version of the matter.—But, let us listen for ourselves, and the pretended concord, the boasted harmony soon appears to be a harsh grating, ear splitting jangle and discord, from one end of the State to the other. Voices from the East and voices from the West are heard through their presses, but they don't sing the same song. They are all praising Dockery and glorifying the great whig party, but one pitches his pipe for a long metre tune in favor of a free Convention and a change in the basis, while another sings short metre for a *restricted* Convention and against a change in the basis.

For example, the Dockery Whigs here declare they are for him and his platform because they *want to change the basis in the Senate*, and this they say they can do if a Convention is called—since the Legislature cannot restrict such a body, and they would disregard the restrictions if attempted to be imposed.—This is about the substance of Mr. Woodfin's position taken at this place on the 11th inst., and was the reason given, among others, why he could swallow Dockery and his platform.

Now listen at an Eastern voice from Mr. George Davis, a prominent competitor with Gen. Dockery before the Whig Convention for the nomination. In a communication published recently by him in the Wilmington *Herald* he says:

"If it be asked, How then can you accept the whig platform which declares for a restricted Convention? I answer, I ACCEPT IT BECAUSE I AM OPPOSED TO ANY ALTERATION IN THE SENATE BASIS; and although the Legislature may not have the power of restricting a Convention THAT PLATFORM PLEDGES THE FAITH OF THE WHIG PARTY AGAINST ANY SUCH ALTERATION."

The Dockery men here accept him and his platform *because they want to change the basis in the Senate.* The same party in the East accept him and his platform because they are opposed to any alteration in the Senate basis, and because "that platform pledges the faith of the Whig party against any such alteration." What private pledges Mr. Davis may have received from prominent whigs in this quarter, we cannot tell. Some of them, it is known, wish to be made U. S. Senators and Judges. To get the vote of the *people* they pledge themselves to change the basis in the Senate, but in order to get the votes of Mr. Davis and other Eastern men for office, they, at the same time, pledge themselves "*against any such alteration.*" Let Mr. Davis beware of these men. Their faith is pledged it is true, but the people here are beginning to believe it is worse than Punic faith.

SKIES BRIGHT!

A friend writing from Jackson county, says—"All is right here in Jackson—Bragg will get nearly all the votes."

☞ We learn that the Ladies realised about Four Hundred Dollars at their Entertainment last week.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Mr. Woodfin and the Farmer's Bank.

Some time ago we charged Mr. Woodfin with having voted when the Charter of the Farmer's Bank came up in the Senate, against a proposition to tax Banking capital in the same manner and to the same extent as private capital is now taxed. We thought that his vote was wrong, and so we believe the people will conclude, when they examine the matter for themselves.

Every private individual who has money at interest, pays a tax to the State on every dollar of interest that he receives over and above thirty dollars, after allowing what he *pays in interest* to other persons. Every man who has money invested in merchandising, in negro trading, and in other business, also pays a tax to the State upon the capital thus invested. This being the case, we think it but fair that the Banks with a capital of more than five millions which pays no tax, and which are allowed by law exclusive privileges, should be subjected to the same burthen that the people have to bear.

It is true they are prohibited by law from taking more than six per ct. per annum upon their loans. But as they take the interest in advance, every body knows that the result is, that they make from eight to ten per cent. clear profit every year on their capital. This Mr. Woodfin cannot deny *and tell the truth.* Yet in the face of all this he voted against putting them on an equal footing with private individuals, and virtually said by his vote that he was willing to tax the people to support the State Government, but would not tax the Banks. Is this right? Is it republican? Is it what Mr. Woodfin's constituents wanted him to do?

His excuse at Hendersonville for this vote, was as weak and as demagogical as it was *entirely destitute of truth.*

We call upon the people of Henderson, who were present and heard him, to remember, that he said the reason he gave the vote we had censured him for was that the Bank about to be chartered was a Farmer's Bank—a Bank designed especially to benefit the Farming community—by allowing them to borrow money at six and twelve months, instead of at ninety days as is usual in other Banks. Every body who was present will remember that this was Mr. Woodfin's excuse. Now we defy Mr. Woodfin or any of his friends to find any such provision in the charter of that Bank. We have examined the charter, which may be found on page 24 of the Acts of 1852, and there is no such provision in it. Every magistrate in Henderson has the Acts, and we beg every man who doubts upon this subject to examine the charter for himself. Such an examination will satisfy them, as it has us, that Mr. Woodfin *deliberately attempted to deceive the people of Henderson, by misstating the provisions of that charter.* He must have known there was no such provision in it; yet said more than once that the charter of the Farmer's Bank allowed Farmers to discount notes at six and twelve months, in order to deceive the farmers of Henderson and to justify his vote. *We say there is no such provision in the charter,* and if Mr. Woodfin can show it to us we will promise to vote for him.

Will the people longer submit to be humbugged by Mr. Woodfin? Will the Farmers of the District longer continue to be duped by a man who uses their name and their high and honorable vocation only for an electioneering hobby? Will they support a man who either knows nothing about the laws he helps to pass, or knowing them wilfully misrepresents their provisions?

He pretends that his vote was occasioned by a wish to incorporate a Bank for the benefit of the Farmers. Does not every one know that the NAME of a Bank is no indication that it has been chartered to favor any particular class of men whose name it may assume. Thus we have the Trader's Banks, Merchant's Banks, Mechanic's Banks, and Farmer's Banks, all over the country, and we never yet heard it asserted, until we heard Mr. Woodfin at Henderson, that these Banks were designed for the special benefit of Traders, or Merchants or Mechanics, or Farmers. They assume a name, just as Mr. Woodfin does every two years, knowing that it is popular and hoping to get business by it.

If this was his reason two years ago for giving the vote we have alluded to, what is his excuse for voting in 1850 for precisely the same general proposition when it was moved as an amendment to the Revenue bill, and was not connected in any way with any Farmer's Bank bill?

Will he tell us that? or will he again hide behind another rampart of subterfuges and falsifications of the public legislation of the country as he did at Hendersonville? We warn the people to beware of a man who complains because we tell the simple truth on him, and who cannot justify himself, without a shameful misrepresentation of a public law of the State.

At Philadelphia, a great fire had occurred on the night of the 5th inst. Welch's Theatre, the Chinese Museum, and the whole block opposite the Girard House was destroyed. The Girard House was much injured—loss half a million.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives have passed Anti-Nebraska resolutions by a large majority.

Why are girls like clean linen? Because they are won by soap. Take your foot off my corn.

Another Voice!

Mr. O. P. Meares, a prominent Eastern Whig, is out in the Wilmington Herald in a communication in favor of a restricted convention. He says:

"My fears of a change in the Federal Basis, as expressed two years ago, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED. In the first place I have obtained information of a reliable character, BOTH OF A PRIVATE and a public nature, in the past two years from which I have come to the conclusion that A PROPOSITION TO CHANGE THE FEDERAL BASIS IN THIS STATE COULD NOT RECEIVE A ONE THIRD VOTE OF HER CITIZENS. In the next place both the political parties of the State are now fully committed against it; and so are the Gubernatorial candidates."

Well, this should be refreshing news to the Dockery men in this section. They are advocating his claims because they want the FEDERAL BASIS CHANGDD, and they excuse themselves for killing Free Suffrage by saying that it gives them a better chance to get a convention to change the basis. Mr. Meares says all his apprehensions on this point "*have been entirely removed,* by information both of a PRIVATE and public nature." Have Mr. Woodfin, Col. Baxter, and other Federal leaders been writing to Mr. Davis and Mr. Meares that a proposition to change the Federal basis could not receive a one third vote of the citizens of the State? Does Mr. Meares derive his private information from these gentlemen? Are they the persons who have "entirely removed" Mr. Meares apprehension as to a change in the basis? Mr. Meares is a man of character and high standing in the Whig party and would not make such an assertion without good authority. Have the leaders of the Federal Whig party privately pledged themselves to him and Mr. Davis against A CHANGE IN THE BASIS? We only ask for information, thinking the people ought to know the facts. Somebody has no doubt given Mr. Davis and Mr. Meares the pledges they speak of. Somebody who wants office has done it. Who is it?

Will the people longer be duped by men who profess *at home* to be for a change in the basis, and support a candidate who is dead against it, and in addition to all this give Eastern men PRIVATE pledges to go against the very thing they raise SUCH A CLAMOR FOR AMONG THE PEOPLE HERE! Let the people discard all such men, who advocate BEFORE THEM an unrestricted convention and a change in the basis, and at the same time give PRIVATE pledges to the men of the East that they will GO AGAINST A CHANGE IN THE BASIS.

A SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED.

Mr. Woodfin and others are attempting to convince the people that any man who pledges himself to vote for Mr. Clingman for U. S. Senator will necessarily destroy his influence in the Legislature, and can do nothing for the cause of Internal Improvement. This is not the fact. William H. Thomas, who has done more for the cause of Internal Improvement than any man in the West, has always been a strong friend of Mr. Clingman, and has uniformly voted for him whenever he was a candidate. Mr. Woodfin has always voted against Mr. Clingman. Now look at the results. Mr. Thomas, a Clingman man, got the Rabun Gap Railroad for his constituents, and that Road will soon be built. Mr. Woodfin, an anti-Clingman man, never got anything for his constituents but a Plank road, and although the Directors of that Road have had the benefit of all his experience and wisdom, they have only completed *seven miles of it in four years.*

Mr. Thomas has always been a strong friend of Mr. Clingman, and has stood by him when he was a candidate for the Senate, because he knew his constituents preferred Mr. Clingman to any other man in the State. Will any body pretend that this course of Mr. Thomas' has impaired his influence as a Railroad man?

CONGRESSOIAL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1854.

The River and Harbor bill which passed the House to-day, appropriates $100,000 for Charleston harbor, $70,000 for Savannah, and $50,000 for Albemarle Sound.

James T. Miller has been confirmed as Collector at Wilmington, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1854.

The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $600,000 for the commencement of the Department buildings and the finishing of the Treasury building.

The bill granting alternate sections of the public lands to the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company was also passed.

The Homestead bill was amended and further discussed.

In the House, the committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud preferred against certain mail steamship companies reported that they had been able to discover no frauds in the service.

A number of private bills were also passed.

WHAT RAILROADS DO.—The following is but a part of the down freights of the Western and Altanta railroad in Georgia, for the months of January and March last. Remember, that before there were railroads to the sections of Georgia and Tennessee which furnish the articles enumerated, owing to the great distance from markets, (three to four hundred miles,) there was scarcely any production, at greatly reduced prices, and comparatively few sales: Bales of cotton 26,540; bushels of corn 297,651, bushels of wheat 89,045; bushels of potatoes 2,579; bushels of lime 8,655; pounds of bacon 2,398,122; pounds of lard 202,044; pounds of butter 24,816; pounds of tallow 150; pounds of feathers 28,554; pounds of marble 7,260; bar iron 29,985; pig iron 173,200; pounds castings 24,255; barrels flour 7,122; sacks flour 25,701; number of cattle 1,866; number of hogs 9,878; pounds copper ore 1,071,565; bushels coal 4,180.

Interesting from Texas.

RAVAGES OF THE INDIANS—RETURN OF MRS. WILSON.

New Orleans, July 11, 1854.

We have received advices from Galveston to the 6th inst., from which we learn that the mail from El Paso had arrived at San Antonio on twenty-six days, having been attacked on the route by the Indians at Eagle Springs.

Indian hostilities continue in that region; the tribes were combining against the whites and a general Indian war was apprehended.

Troops had been despatched to Eagle Springs and other preparations were making to operate against the Indians with vigor.

Among those who had lately arrived at El Passo was Mrs. Wilson, homeward bound.—It will be recollected that this lady, with her husband and party, were wending their way to California from Texas, between two and three years ago, when they were attacked by the Camanches who massacred all except Mrs. W. and two small boys, her husband's brothers. After enduring the most excruciating hardships she escaped, and is now endeavoring to reach her friends in Alton, Ill.

The Galveston papers contain favorable reports respecting the crops.

CINCINNATI, JULY 4.

The day was celebrated quite spiritedly here. The various Roman Catholic societies joined in the procession, in honor of the event. No disturbance occurred except in one instance when an Irishman who attacked an American wearing a "Know-Nothing" hat, was killed by the latter with a pistol and bowie knife. The American was not arrested.

BANKING HOUSE ROBBED.

New York, July 12.

The Banking House of Auguste Belmont, 70 Beaver street, New York, has been robbed of $14,000.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Buffalo, July 8, 1854.

An accident occurred to an emigrant train coming west this morning, by which ten persons were killed and ten wounded.

CONSORTS AFTER DEATH.—There having been some speculation lately on the Swedenborgian ceremony of marriage, we give the following synopisis of Swedenborg's chapter on "the state of consorts after death."

1. The laws of the sex remain with every man after death, such as it was in his interior will and thought in the world.

2. The same is true of conjugal love.

3. Two consorts most commonly meet after death, know each other, again associate, and for some time live together. This takes place in the first state, while they are in externals, as in the world.

4. As they successively put off their externals and enter into their internals, they perceive in what love and inclination towards each other they had mutually been, and consequently whether they can live together or not.

5. If they can live together, they remain consorts; but if they cannot, they separate themselves, sometimes the man from the wife, and sometimes the wife from the man, and sometimes each from the other.

6. Then there is given to the man a suitable wife, and to the wife a man in like manner.

7. That consorts enjoy similar intercourse with each other as in the world, but more pleasant and blessed; yet without prolification, in the place of which they have spiritual prolification, which is of love and wisdom.

8. Such is the case with those who go into heaven, but otherwise with those who go into hell.

Why are cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you can't make them here.

OBITUARY.

"Of such is the Kingdom of God!"

DIED at Laurel Hill, near Asheville, on Thursday the 13th inst., Mary Ellen, infant daughter of Martin L. and Ellen Doyle.

Mourn when death strikes youth in its joyous hopes—manhood in its prime—age in its usefulness—but weep not long nor bitterly, when angel's hands remove to paradise a beautiful flower, ere yet 'tis withered by the sun. [COMMUNICATED.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs.
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

DAGUERREOTYPES,

On an Improved and Greatly Enlarged Scale.

L. W. KEEN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the very commodious Temperance Hall, and offers to all an opportunity of securing DAUERREOTYPES several times larger than was ever taken in the place. He flatters himself that his well known reputation as an Artist, precludes the necessity of a long advertisement,—EIGHT YEARS constant devotion to this most wonderful and fascinating Art, with an **Apparatus** of personal selection, in the city of New York, warrants him in saying satisfaction will be given to all who may call upon him for LIKENESSES. He has on hand a great variety of cases—some VERY fine. A few magnificent Rosewood Gilt Frames, with the much admired gold chased Mats, 16 by 18 inches. Also, other smaller frames very handsome. Likenesses set in Lockets, Pins, Bracelets, &c. "Good Likenesses and fair prices" is his motto. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing Likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to call soon. June 29,—tf.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry.	
Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THERMOMETER RANGES FROM 56 TO 70, AND BLANKETS NECESSARY AT NIGHT IN THE HOTTEST OF SUMMER.

MRS. GARENFLO informs her friends and the public, that she has made arrangements with Mr. Wm. Patton, of Charleston—the owner of this property, to open the

Black Mountain House,

on Thursday, 13th July, 1854, and will do the best she can to make visiters and boarders comfortable The house is on the top of the mountain, and 1 1-2 to two miles from the highest peaks, which are 261 feet higher than Mount Washington—the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire—and consequently the highest mountain in the United States East of the Mississippi.

This mountain is 20 miles N. E. of Asheville, N. C. The road to it winds up the Swannanoa river—of which the Spring at the House is the head source. There are several good farm Houses for accommodation, on the Road and near the base of the mountain; and at the foot, particularly, MR. JESSE STAPP has put up new buildings, and prepared to accommodate a large number of visiters. Mountain Trout fishing, bear, deer, and other hunting can be enjoyed here in season. Carriages can go safely as far as Mr. Stapp's at the foot of the mountain, where guides and saddle horses can be procured, for the 4 miles to the Mountain House, and the 1 1-2 to 2 miles to the main peaks. The excursion can be made in three days from Asheville. A regular hack will leave Asheville on Tuesday at 8 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Stapp's on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Prices on the mountain, 50 cts each for supper and Breakfast; $1 for dinner, 35 to 37 1-2 cts, for double or single beds; $2 per day or $10 a week for board; Horse feed 50c and all night $1. These rates are about double what is charged in th settlement. Those who ascend the mountain will learn the necessity for the increased charges.

Mrs. Garenflo refers to Mr. Molyneux, Mr. D. Blake and Mr. A. Robertson for her ability as a housekeeper.

July 13 1853.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly twice a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers When the demand requires it, they will kill three times a week.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VAN E,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1354. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, I will sell on the 28th of July, instant, to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one, two and three years, the whole of the

Davidson's River Iron Manufacturing Establishment,

ON DAVIDSON'S RIVER, about one mile from its mouth, and 20 miles from Hendersonville, and 30 from Asheville, consisting of a

New Iron Forge, Saw and Grist Mills,

containing about TWO THOUSAND ACRES of Land, and including an inexhaustable Iron Ore Bank, and a Quarry of excellent Lime Rock about one mile from the Forge.

The water power connected with the above property cannot be surpassed in the world, and the whole is situated immediately in the French Broad Valley, and surrounded by a body of the best Farming Lands in Western North Carolina. Capitalists wishing to invest money in property of this kind, in the

HEALTHIEST COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE,

will do well not to let this opportunity pass, as it will be some time before such another is offered.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds in equal installments, bearing interest from date, with approved security, and the title will be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. BRYSON, *Commissioner.*

July 6, 1854. tds.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. 22d June, 1854—tf.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854,

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHI G.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.
H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candles, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hestitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury. —Say, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox. M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman. Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds. aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl-street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40,00; for 10 years, $60,00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30,00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13,00, $17,00, $21,00, $25,00, and $30,00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20,00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10,00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, Sec'y.

Jnne, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do, plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.